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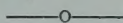
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THE MUSEUM.



HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM.

A SOCIETY called the "Northern Institute," for the promotion of science and literature, was established in Inverness in 1825. Its objects were "the promotion of science and literature in general, the investigation of the History of Scotland, and of the Highlands in particular, and the establishment of a Museum."

With the Duke of Gordon as its first President, and Mr George Anderson, of Inverness, as secretary, and the leading gentlemen of the North of that day as honorary and ordinary members, the Society flourished, and a valuable Museum was established. Good work was done for many years, but the Society began to decline for the want of public support, and the Museum suffered for the want of permanent rooms.

When the Society was dissolved, the Museum was transferred to the Hall of the Royal Academy, from whence it was removed to a room in the Old Town Hall.

In 1873 the late Mr Joseph Mitchell, C.E., presented to the Inverness Town Council a gift of £500, to assist in the establishment of a Free Library. About the same time a number of Inverness gentlemen set on foot a movement to secure a building for a School of Art and a Museum. The first meeting was held in the Town Hall on 1st April 1873, with the Primus in the chair. The resolution was cordially taken up, and a Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions.

At a later date the idea arose to enlarge the scheme by proposing the establishment of a Free Library, so as to have a joint building, and make use of the money presented by Mr Mitchell. The Free Libraries Acts were adopted at a meeting held in the Music Hall in July 1877. Meanwhile the subscriptions for the original proposal had been mounting up, and in the end came to about £1200.

The result was the building, in Castle Wynd, for the purposes of Free Library, School of Art, and a Museum, at

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the estimated cost of £3405 19s 4d. The Committee was discharged on 2nd November 1881. When the building was completed, the lower room was used as a Lending Library and Reading-Room, the Hall above for the Museum, and the uppermost rooms for the School of Science and Art. The Librarian occupied the rooms on the right of the main entrance, now used as a Reference Library.

It was soon found that the accommodation for both School of Science and Art and Library was too small. New rooms for the accommodation of the School of Science and Art were provided by the School Board, on the High School grounds, with special arrangements for maintenance between the School Board, the Free Library Committee, and the County Council. This enabled the Museum to be removed to the uppermost rooms, where it now is, and the old Museum room to be used as a Reading-Room.

Upon the establishment of the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club in 1875, an interest in Natural Science was revived in Inverness, and the re-arrangement of the Museum was undertaken. A sum of over £100 was spent in providing new cases, but the development was slow, owing to various unavoidable circumstances.

In 1907 it was resolved, with the approval of the Town Council, to re-organise the Museum, making it chiefly a Highland and Jacobite collection, and the uppermost rooms in the Free Library Building were set permanently apart for this purpose. In March 1908, in order to provide a body directly responsible for the care of the Museum, Honorary Curators and Trustees were appointed.

The first Honorary Curators and Trustees are—The Provost, the Town-Clerk, the President of the Field Club (all for the time being); and the nominated members are—Alexander Ross, Esq., LL.D., Inverness; James Fraser, Esq., C.E., Inverness; Alexander Fraser, Esq., Solicitor, Inverness; James Barron, Esq., of the "Inverness Courier"; and Thomas Wallace, Esq., Ellerslie, Inverness—Mr Wallace to be Convener.

A Curator had been previously appointed, and the general management was entrusted to a Sub-Committee of the Free Library Committee.

As the result of these arrangements, many objects of interest have been contributed by the citizens and others, and a good beginning has been made with the Geology, Archæology, Botany, Natural History, and Antiquities of the Northern Highlands. The Committee take this opportunity to thank most cordially all who have already con-

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tributed, and to express a hope that the people of Inverness and the Northern Highlands will send in exhibits, in order that the Museum may soon become one of the Educational Institutions of the North, and an attraction to visitors to the Capital of the Highlands.

In August 1908, the surplus fund of the Jacobite Exhibition, amounting to £157 10s, plus accumulated interest, was handed over to the Hon. Curators and Trustees of the Museum, for the purpose of establishing a Highland and Jacobite Collection in the Museum in Inverness. The late Earl of Moray left to the Field Club, as trustees, a sum of £200 for Museum purposes.

As the Museum is still in an initial stage, the Committee consider it advisable not to publish in the meantime a detailed Catalogue of the Exhibits; but rather to issue what may be called an Index to the Town and District, which the Museum is intended to illustrate. The exhibits are all labelled and numbered, and the Curator will give any further information required.

Case A contains specimens of stone and flint implements, one cinerary urn of the "food-vessel" type, and a bronze vessel; one skull and two fragments of skulls of prehistoric man, found in the neighbourhood.

Case B contains articles of domestic use that are now things of the past.

In Case C, a collection of silver and copper coins belonging to the periods from Edward I. to Anne. Along with them will be found some Roman and Greek coins.

Case D contains a valuable collection of Indian coins, with a specially prepared descriptive Catalogue.

In Case E will be found some relics of Culloden Moor, with original letters of Simon Lord Lovat, who lost his head on Tower Hill, London, for his supposed share in the Rebellion of 1745.

Of Prehistoric Sculptured Stones there are three specimens—one of the bulls of Burghead, a wolf, and a horse's head. Drawings of the Boar Stone and of some of the sculptured stones of the North are framed on the walls.

Through the kindness of Miss Munro, the Sculptor's sister, several pieces of work by the late Mr Robert Munro, an Inverness sculptor, whose premature death was deeply mourned, are in the Museum.

There are also specimens of Pottery made at Dores.

There are many other interesting things, which the Committee hope to have classified before the next issue of this Guide, which will then take the form of a complete Museum Catalogue.

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Interior of Museum.

THE TOWN.

In connection with the Burgh we wish to mention only a few facts not usually noted in Guides already published. An old Castle, usually spoken of as Macbeth's Castle, existed somewhere on or near the site of Victoria Terrace. About 1802 or 1803 a Bailie Wilson removed the remains of an old building in this locality, to build a cottage in the valley below. One of the stones, which was covered with carved decorations, was given to the Honourable Colonel Archibald Fraser of Lovat, but every effort to trace it has been unsuccessful. A draw-well existed in the same place, and was filled up many years ago. In 1376, or thereabouts, the Castle and lands were in the possession of two sisters, "Eufamia and Edua." From the MS. of Sir Æneas Mackintosh, which covers the period between 1770-1821, we quote the following:—"Going out of the town by the East Street on a steep point of the hill we see where the old Castle of Inverness, mentioned by Buchanan, stood, the remains of a deep ditch are visible." The ditch referred to here was part of a ditch that extended along the face of the terrace, from the top of Castle Street to the point of Victoria Terrace. This ditch, with an upright wooden fence or palisade, was for the protection of the town. Broadstone Park takes its name from a broad circular stone, with a hole in the centre of it, which lies under the pavement on the east side of the road leading to Kingsmills, in front of the large tenement house opposite the football field. From this stone, at one time, a burn, called the Scourburn, flowed into the Millburn. Although the evidence is circumstantial, there is good reason to believe that the first town, which would be a collection of huts surrounding the Castle, was on the hill. Brude's Castle would be the first, and Macbeth's possibly the next. When we consider what an important personage Macbeth was, and the suitability afforded by Inverness for the establishment of a Castle, and when we consider further that it had been the capital of the Pictish Kingdom and the residence of a powerful Pictish King, it is more than probable that Macbeth had a royal residence there. Victoria Terrace is pointed out as the probable site.

Old Inverness below the terrace consisted of a collection of low, thatched houses, built along three streets, viz., High Street, which terminated at the river; Castle Street, known then as Doomsdade, being the way to the gallows, which stood in Muirfield Road; and Church Street, or Kirk Gate. The town was surrounded by a ditch and palisade for protection from the sudden plundering attacks of the

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surrounding clans, who frequently raided and burned it. This ditch has lately been traced from Steven Street down Academy Street to the river, enclosing Black Friar's Church, and possibly was continued on the other side of the river to the Abban. The streets were unpaved, with no side-paths, and were often in very bad condition. Notwithstanding this, many of the country gentry had town houses in these streets. Queen Mary found a temporary residence in the house in Bridge Street that still bears her name. To the west of Queen Mary's House, there stood another building, called Castle Tolmie, which also claimed Queen Mary for a temporary occupant. Castle Tolmie was the town residence of Forbes of Culloden in 1715. About 70 or 80 years ago the lower part of this house was used as a public-house, and occupied by one who went by the name of "Lang Jock." On the opposite side of the street was the residence of Robertson of Inshes. Sir Æneas Mackintosh mentions that there were iron crosses on the chimneys of Queen Mary's house, and on some of the houses on the north side of Bridge Street, indicating, he says, that they belonged to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, afterwards of Malta, who in the time of Malcolm IV. held a toft of land in each burgh in Scotland. They held in Inverness the corner of Church Street and High Street, now called the Atheneum Buildings. The old Commercial Hotel, which stood in the east corner of Castle Wynd—occupied now by the Town Hall—and a property in East Gate, somewhere about the foot of Stephen's Brae. At the corner of Bridge Street and Church Street stood the old prison, which was in use after the cell in the stone bridge ceased to be the place of confinement. This prison was succeeded by the building which now occupies the site, and was built in 1791. A stone celebrating the completion of this building is in the Museum.

Castle Street in its early days was not open at the west end, but led to the gallows by a lane leading off it somewhere about the Home for the Blind by the lane which still runs to Porterfield Bank, by Clay Pots and Southside Place to Muirfield, where the gallows stood.

Church Street or "Kirkgate" was called also "Friars' Road" and "The King's Highway to the North." The earliest mention of it is 1240, when it evidently led to a ford on the river somewhere opposite to Abban Street.

The manses of the two ministers of the Parish Church stood in this street. The one was the buildings formerly occupied by the minister of the Free North Church, and the other stood on the opposite side of the street.

Dunbar's Hospital was bequeathed to the town as a hospital in 1668. It was used as a Grammar School till the opening of the Royal Academy in 1792, when its funds were

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paid over to that institution. It was also used as a Parish Library, Female School, and Female Work Society Room. The ground floor was also occupied by the first fire engine which was procured in 1777. During the cholera plague it was used as a hospital. It was built with stones from Cromwell's Fort, and as the latter was built with stones from Black Friars' Monastery, Inverness, Fortrose Cathedral, and Kinloss Abbey, this old building doubtless contains stones from all these buildings. The Caledonian Hotel was built in 1775. In 1715 the Pretender, and in 1746 Prince Charlie, were housed in Lady Drumuir's house, which stood a little to the north of the Caledonian Hotel.

The objects of interest in High Street are the Town Cross, Clachnacuddin, and the Town House.

The Cross stood originally on the north side of this street, opposite to what is now the British Linen Bank. It was removed in August 17th, 1768, to the front of the Town House. A lament was composed on the occasion by one Kenneth Mackenzie. This poem appeared in the "Inverness Advertiser." It was titled "The Last Speech and Dying Words of the Cross of Inverness." Could this old Cross speak it could tell many a queer tale. In front of it, in the 7th December 1643, by order of the Presbytery, was burned "Ane idolatrous image called St Fruane keepet in a private house in the parish of Dunlichitie."

The Clach-na-Cuddin Stone stood on a pedestal at the junction of Bridge Street and East Street (High Street). In 1775 some drunken man threw it down, but a reward of £50 offered failed to discover the offender. In 1837 the streets were lowered, and the "Clach" was laid level with the street. This evoked strong feelings among the inhabitants. "Clachnacuddin's Lament" was composed on the occasion. At the stone the lassies who had to carry the water from the river for household purposes rested their tubs on their way to and from the river, and you may be sure that here many "whispering lovers" met.

The old Town House was built in 1727, on the site of the town residence of Lord Lovat (1707). Behind it Duncan Forbes of Culloden built a town house. The lintel of the latter house is in the Museum bearing the initials of him and his wife.

Other objects of interest in the town are the remains of Cromwell's Fort to the north of the harbour (ramparts, buildings, and clock tower). Grey Friars' Burial-Ground in Friars' Street, which occupies the site, or part of the site, of the old Abbey (1223). Only one pillar of the building remains, but in the grave-yard are some interesting monuments. The High Church Burial-Ground and the Chapel-

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Yard also contain many interesting stones erected to the memory of Highland families and soldiers who fell at Culloden.

The river is now crossed by means of four bridges, exclusive of the bridges in the Islands. The first bridge over the Ness was of wood, and unprotected by any railing. In 1685 a stone bridge was completed. It led into the town through an archway. The toll was a bodle, equal to the sixth part of a penny, and many are the stories told of the means taken by the Highlanders to evade payment. It is said that rather than pay the toll, when the river was too high to ford, the people on the west side preferred a game of cammack on the green instead of going to Church on Sabbath.

In the centre arch of this bridge was a miserable prison cell, entered by a trap-door in the roadway.

This bridge was carried away by a flood in 1849.

A statement in reference to the bridges and the town's arms and other memorial stones will be found in the Museum.

G E O L O G Y.

For geological interest the Northern Highlands holds a premier place. The eyes of the scientific world have been directed towards them ever since the days that Hugh Miller discovered his Old Red Sandstone fishes at Ethie and Cromarty, and the interest created by the discovery of reptilian remains in the Elgin and Lossiemouth Sandstones by the late Rev. Dr Gordon of Birnie, down to the recent settlement of the succession of the rocks in the North-West Highlands by Messrs Horne, Peach, and others.

It is fitting to mention here that the pioneers in the field of geological research in the Northern Highlands were Hugh Miller, Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Nicol, Rev. Dr Gordon, Birnie; Mr Stables, Nairn; Dr Malcolmson, Nairn; Mr Dick, Thurso; Mr Peach, Messrs Young, Martin, and Duff, Elgin; Messrs George and Peter Anderson, Inverness.

The Old Red Sandstone, with its underlying schists, now spoken of as the Highland Complex, on which it lies unconformably, occupies the greater part of the area round Inverness. It lies like a fringe round the Moray Firth, penetrating for considerable distances into the interior. It is highly fossiliferous, and numerous specimens will be found in the Museum from Nairnside, Inverness, Nairn, Lethan, Elgin, Tynet, Ethie, Thurso, and Brora. The following table will show where Old Red Sandstone fishes have been found in "Lake Orcadie," the name given to the area covered by the Old Red Sandstones north of the Grampians. :—

Tables showing where Old Red Sandstone Fossil Fishes have been found in the Moray Firth Area, compiled from various sources.

[illegible]

<i>Pannosteus</i>	Taylori	..
<i>Cosmacanthus</i>	Malcolmusoni	..
<i>B. thriolepis</i>	Major	..
Do.	Cristata	..
<i>Phyllolepis</i>	Concentrica	..
<i>Conchodus</i>	Ostreiformis	..
<i>Holoptichius</i>	Nobilissimus	..
Do.	Giganteus	..
Do.	Decoratus	..
<i>Polyptocodus</i>
<i>Glyptopomus</i>	Minor	..
<i>Cocosteus</i>
<i>Chieracanthus</i>
<i>Diplacanthus</i>
<i>Asterolepis</i>
<i>Pannosteus</i>	Pastulatus	..
<i>Sauripterus</i>
<i>Phaneropleuron</i>
<i>Pleuracanthus</i>	—	..

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Granite of an intrusive nature crops up at several places, such as Abriachan, Stratherrick, Moy, and other localities.

Limestone is common throughout the whole area, and was formerly largely burned, as old kilns testify, at Moniack, Strathnairn, and Strathdearn.

As already stated, the Old Red Sandstone lies unconformably on the underlying schists. Several junctions can be seen in Strathnairn. At Dunchæ, west of Duntelchaig, about seven miles from Inverness, is one of the finest rock junctions in the North of Scotland.

Evidence of contemporaneous volcanic action during Old Red Sandstone times exists at Gollachy (Banff) and at Tarradale and Edderton (Ross-shire).

Fossil-Fish remains are numerous in the bituminous shales that occur in the Old Red Sandstone in Strathnairn, from Clava to the moor west of Loch-Ashie.

The phenomena caused by the great fault that extends along the Great Glen are well worth study. Special attention is directed to the conglomerate hills at Achnabadt, where remarkable examples of faulting at right angles to the fault in the Great Glen afford special study. The relation of the Eastern to the Western schists is still an open question. There is also a wide field for the student of glacial geology. Glaciated surfaces, roches moutonnes, carried and perched blocks, boulder clay and moraine matter are everywhere. Clay containing Arctic shells exists at Clava (Strathnairn) and Campbelltown (Fort-George). Specimens are in the Museum.

One room in the Museum is devoted to Geology and Botany, and in it are fossils, rocks, and minerals belonging to the North. There is also a cabinet containing small specimens of nearly all the minerals and rocks from the locality.

Geological Maps and Sections are on the walls, and portraits of some of the pioneers in Northern Science, and it is hoped the list will soon be completed.

For a detailed description of the Geology of the Northern Highlands recourse must be had to the maps and publications of the Scottish Geological Survey, and to the publications of the London and Edinburgh Geological Societies, and those of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Transactions of Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club.

Special attention is here drawn to the magnificent volume recently published by the Scottish Geological Survey on "The Geological Structure of the North West Highlands of Scotland."

There is a very large collection of plants in portfolios for the use of those interested in Botany.

The following is a list of minerals found in the North, of which specimens are in the Museum :—

FOUND AT

1. Andesine Felspar.....	Glen-Urquhart (Inverness).
2. Albertite.....	Strathpeffer and Ardross.
3. Actinolite	} Glen-Urquhart (Inverness).
4. Apatite	
5. Asbestos.....	Portsoy (Banff), Dornie (Ross-shire.)
6. Barytes*	{ Gollachy Burn, Enzie.
	{ Loch-Bruich (Inverness).
7. Biotite.....	Glen-Urquhart (Inverness).
	{ Edderton (Ross-shire), and Boath, Ross-shire.
8. Bog-iron Ore.....	{ Old Road from Failie to Moy (Inverness).
	{ Croch-Cutish (Inverness).
	{ Ardross (Ross-shire).
9. Iron Stone.....	{ Kishorn.
10. Cairngorm	Cairngorm (Aberdeenshire).
11. Calc Tufa.....	{ Home Burn (Inverness).
	{ Lochend (Inverness.)
12. Calcite	} Leys Quarry (Inverness).
13. Chert	
14. Calcedony	} Glen-Urquhart (Inverness).
15. Chondrodite	
16. Chiastolite	} Lossiemouth (Elgin).
17. Carbonate of Lime.....	
	{ Abriachan (Inverness).
18. Epidote.....	{ Stratherrick (Inverness).
	{ This mineral is generally diffused among the granites.
19. Edonite (Brown and White)	{ Glen-Urquhart (Inverness).
20. Felspar	Very common.
21. Fluor Spar.....	Abriachan (Inverness).
	{ Lossiemouth (Elgin).
22. Galena	{ Nairnside (Inverness).
	{ Struay and Fort-Augustus (Inverness).
23. Garnets (Ordinary).....	Common.
24. „ (Squeezed).....	Falls of Rogie (Ross-shire).
25. Gossan	Lossiemouth (Elgin).
26. Hydrous Anthophyllite.	Glen-Urquhart (Inverness).
27. Hornblende	Common.
28. Haematite(a) Micaceous	} Abriachan (Inverness).
(b) Granular.	
(c) Bog-iron.	
(d) Pencil	
Iron	{ Tomantoul (Banff).
	{ Fochabers (Banff).
29. Kyanite.....	{ Glen-Urquhart (Inverness).
	{ Dornie (Loch-Alsh).
30. Mica ..	{ Falls of Rogie ; gives large pieces with squeezed Garnets.
31. Mountain Cork	Portsoy (Banff).
32. Mundie	Lossiemouth (Elgin).
33. Olivine.....	Common in Granites.
34. Pegmatite.....	Common.
35. Phosphate of Lead.....	Lossiemouth (Elgin).

* The barytes of Bruich contains a variety of Fluor Spar new to science, and known as Bruicabul, first brought into notice by Mr T. D. Wallace.

36. Quartz and Quartzite...	Common.
37. Rutile.....	Enzie (Banff).
38. Schorl.....	{ Raven's Rock (Ross). Common in Gneiss.
39. Serpentine.....	{ Glen-Urquhart (Inverness). Portsoy (Banff).
40. Soap-stone.....	Portsoy (Banff).
41. Specular Iron.....	Abriachan (Inverness).
42. Sphene.....	In Granites.
43. Tourmaline....	Fairly Common.
44. Wollastonite	{ Glen-Urquhart (Inverness).
45. Tremolite	
46. Zoisite	
47. Siliceous Spar	{ Lossiemouth (Elgin).
48. Galena with Copper	
49. Galena in Barytes	Struy (Inverness).

NORTH-WEST SUCCESSION OF ROCKS.

As one case contains a set of rocks that occur in the series that make up the N.W. Succession, a few notes of a general character on the geology of the West Coast of Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross, may be of interest to the general reader.

There are four great rock groups in the area, viz., the Lewisian Gneiss, the Torridon Sandstones, the Cambrian Rocks, and the Eastern Schists. The apparent conformability of the superposition of the rocks of the different systems led the earlier geologists to suppose that they followed each other in regular chronological order. Subsequent investigation has shown that to be untenable, and what appeared to be a regular upward order of succession was due to great terrestrial displacements, nowhere else to be found in the British Isles. The Lewisian Gneiss forms the base of the series, and consists of gneisses, with some crystalline schists and limestones, with intrusive igneous dykes and sills. After the dykes and sills had penetrated the gneisses, and before the Torridon Sandstones were laid down upon them, the whole of the fundamental series had been subjected to terrestrial movements that considerably altered the gneisses, dykes, and sills. There is abundant evidence that after these movements had ceased, and before the Torridonians were superimposed, a period had elapsed long enough to carve the surface by denudation into a series of mountains and valleys.

The Torridon Sandstones have been divided into three groups, viz., lower, middle, and upper. The lower division (Diabag) extends from Skye to Assynt. The middle or Applecross group lies between Cape Wrath and Sleat, in Skye, and the upper group (Aultbea) is developed between Loch-Ewe and Lochbroom.

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Group of Birds in Museum.

Until 1901, when *Olenellus* (a Cambrian fossil) was discovered in the overlying quartzites and limestones, these sandstones were considered of Cambrian age. The discovery of *Olenellus* in the overlying beds, and the absence as yet of any organic remains in the sandstones, places the latter as pre-Cambrian, and the overlying quartzites as undoubtedly Cambrian.

The Cambrian and the Torridonian were in their turn pierced by the dykes and sills, which are to be traced from Loch-Glencoul to Ullapool, and specially in the neighbourhood of Inchnadamph.

The great geological interest in this region centres in the post-Cambrian movements, which show that "under the influence of horizontal compressions of earth-creep, the rocks in that area were folded over each other, snapped across, piled up, and driven westward in successive slices." The direction of the principal movement was from E.S.E. to W.N.W. By these movements the older rocks are carried over, and now repose upon the newer ones.

A very remarkable case occurs at Strome Ferry, and with this we close, in the words of the recent Memoir—"To the N. and S. of Strome Ferry a portion of the old Archæan floor of gneiss has been turned upside down, and there reposes on the inverted basal beds of the Torridon Sandstones which dip at gentle angles to the E.S.E."

BIRDS IN THE MUSEUM.

ORDER PASSERES—FAMILY TURDIDÆ.

1. Song Thrush—*Turdus musicus*.
2. Fieldfare—*Turdus pilarus*.
3. Blackbird—*Turdus merula*.
4. Ring-ouzel—*Turdus torquatus*.
5. Water-ousel or Dipper—*Cinclus aquaticus*.
6. Robin—*Erithacus rubecula*.
7. Golden-crested Wren—*Regulus cristatus*.
8. Redwing—*Turdus iliacus*.
9. Missel Thrush—*Turdus viscivorus*.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ—SUB-FAMILY FRINGILLINÆ.

1. Greenfinch—*Ligurinus chloris*.
2. House Sparrow—*Passer domesticus*.
3. Chaffinch—*Fringilla caelebs*.
4. Brambling—*Fringilla montifringilla*.

FAMILY CORVIDÆ.

1. Couch or Sea Crow—*Corvus graculus*.
2. Raven—*Corvus corax*.
3. Hooded Crow—*Corvus cornix*.

FAMILY ALAEIDIDAE.

1. Sky-Lark—*Alauda arvensis*.

SUB-FAMILY, EMBERIZINE.

1. Yellow Hammer—*Emberiza citrinella*.

FAMILY STURNIDAE.

1. Starling—*Sturnus vulgaris*.

ORDER PICARIAE—FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE.

1. Nightjar or Goatsucker—*Caprimulgus Europaeus*.

FAMILY PARIDAE.

1. Great Tit—*Parus Major*.
2. Long-tailed Tit—*Acredula rosea*.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE.

1. Kingfisher—*Alcedo ispida*.

ORDER ACCIPITRES—FAMILY FALCONIDAE.

1. Golden Eagle—*Aquila chrysaetus* (two specimens).
2. Osprey—*Pandion haliaetus*.
3. Sparrow Hawk—*Accipiter nisus*.

ORDER STEGANOPODES—FAMILY PELICAUIDAE.

1. Cormorant—*Phalacrocorax carbo*.
2. Shag or Green Cormorant—*Phalacrocorax graculus*.

ORDER HERODIONES—FAMILY ARDEIDAE.

1. Purple Heron—*Ardea purpurea* (male and female), Visitors to S of England.
2. Bittern—*Botaurus stellaris*.
3. Little Egret—*Ardea garzetta*.

ORDER ANSERES—FAMILY ANATIDAE.

1. Canada Goose—*Bernicla canadensis*.
2. Sheldrake—*Tadorna cornuta*.
3. Pintail—*Dafila acuta*.
4. Widgeon—*Mareca penelope*.
5. Pochard—*Fuligula ferina*.
6. Scaup Duck—*Fuligula marila*.
7. Golden-Eye—*Clangula glaucion*.
8. Red-breasted Merganser—*Mergus serrator*.
9. Whooper Swan—*Cygnus musicus*.
10. Eider Duck—*Somateria mollissima*.



The Pelican.

ORDER COLUMBAE—FAMILY COLUMBIDAE.

1. Wood-Pigeon or Ring-Dove—*Columba palumbus*.
2. Turtle-Dove—*Turtur communis*.

ORDER GALLINAE—FAMILY PHASIAUIDAE.

1. Quail—*Coturnix communis*.

FAMILY TETRAONIDAE.

1. Black-Cock—*Tetrao tetrix*.
2. Capercaillie—*Tetrao urogallus*.
3. Red Grouse—*Lagopus Scoticus*.

ORDER FULCARIAE—FAMILY RALLIDAE.

1. Water-Rail—*Rallus aquaticus*.
2. Corn Crake or Land-Rail—*Crex pratensis*.
3. Coot—*Fulica atra*.
4. Purple Gallinule.

ORDER LIMICOLAE—FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE.

1. Turnstone—*Straptilas interpres*.
2. Dunlin—*Tringa alpina*.
3. Knot—*Tringa Canutus*.
4. Ruff (summer and winter plumage)—*Machestes pugnax*.
5. Redshank—*Totanus calidris*.
6. Greenshank—*Totanus canescens*.
7. Bar-tiled Godwit—*Limosa lapponica*.
8. Spotted or Dusky Shank—*Scolopax fuscus* M.
9. Common Snipe—*Gallinago coelestis*.

ORDER GAVIAE—FAMILY LARIDAE—
SUB-FAMILY STERNINAE.

1. Common Tern—*Sterna fluviatilis*.
2. Little Tern—*Sterna minuta*.

ORDER GAVIAE—FAMILY LARIDAE—
SUB-FAMILY LARINAE.

1. Black-headed Gull—*Larus ridibundus*.
2. Common Gull—*Larus canus*.
3. Herring-Gull—*Larus argentatus*.
4. Lesser Black-backed Gull—*Larus fuscus*.
5. Great Black-backed Gull—*Larus marinus*.

SUB-FAMILY STERCORARUNAE.

1. Pomatorhine Skua—*Stercorarius pomatorhinus*.
2. Richardson's or Arctic Skua—*Stercorarius crepidatus*.

SUB-FAMILY STERNINAE.

1. Common Tern—*Sterna fluviatilis*.
2. Lesser Tern—*Sterna minuta*.

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2. Leach's Petrel—*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*.

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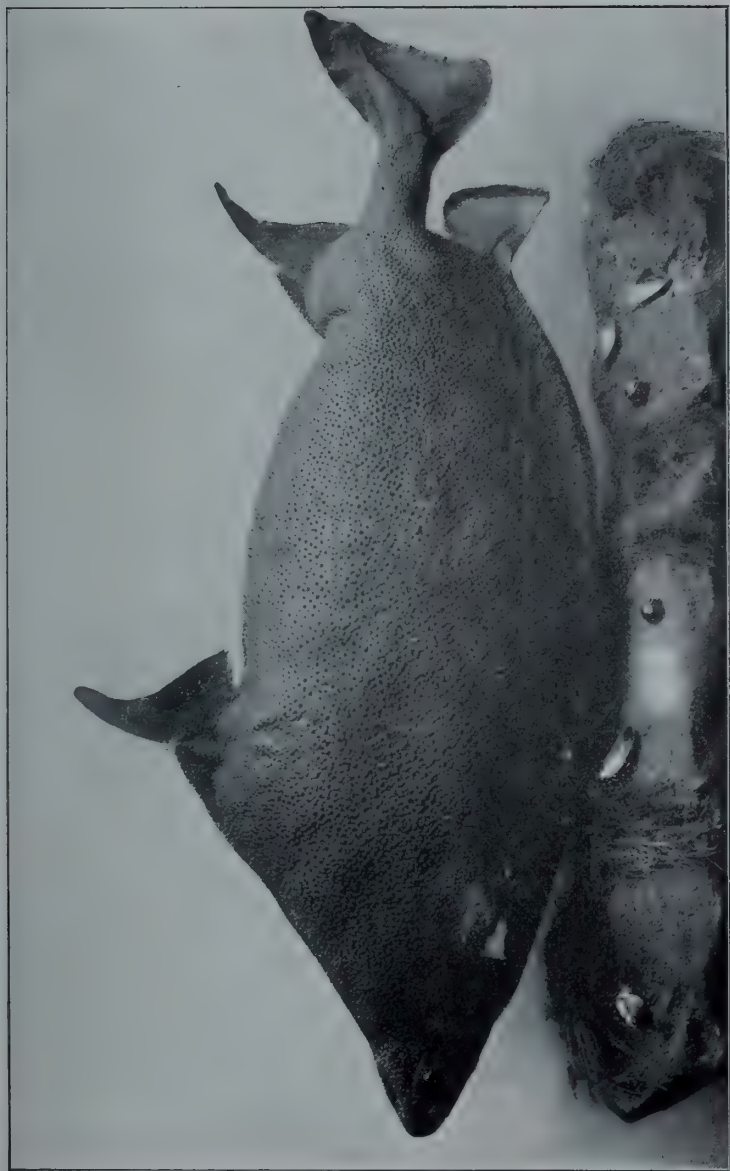
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1. Little Grebe or Dabchick—*Podiceps fluvialis*.

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2. Tawny Owl—*Syrnium aluco*.
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5. Stoat or Ermine—*Mustela Ermina* (three specimens).
6. Pole Cat—*Mustela putorius*.
7. Otter—*Lutra vulgaris*.
8. Porpoise—*Phocena communis*.

ORDER RODENTIA.

1. Squirrel—*Sciurus vulgaris*.
2. Brown Rat—*Mus decumanus*.
3. Black Rat—*Mus ratus*. (This specimen was not got in the North).
4. Common Mouse—*Mus musculus*.
5. Short-tailed Field-Mouse—*Aroicula arvalus*.
6. Long-tailed Field-Mouse—*Aroicula agristis*.
7. Mountain Hare—*Lepus variabilis*.

REPTILES.

1. Adder—*Vipera berus* (male and female).
2. Water Newt—*Molge vulgaris*.
3. Slow Worm—*Anguis fragilis*.
4. Common Lizard—*Lacerta vivipera*.

FISHES.

1. Beaumar's Shark or Probeagle (*Lemna Cornubica*).
2. King Fish or Opah.
3. Lump Fish.
4. *Oxynotus Cetrina*.
5. Smooth Hound or Dog Fish.

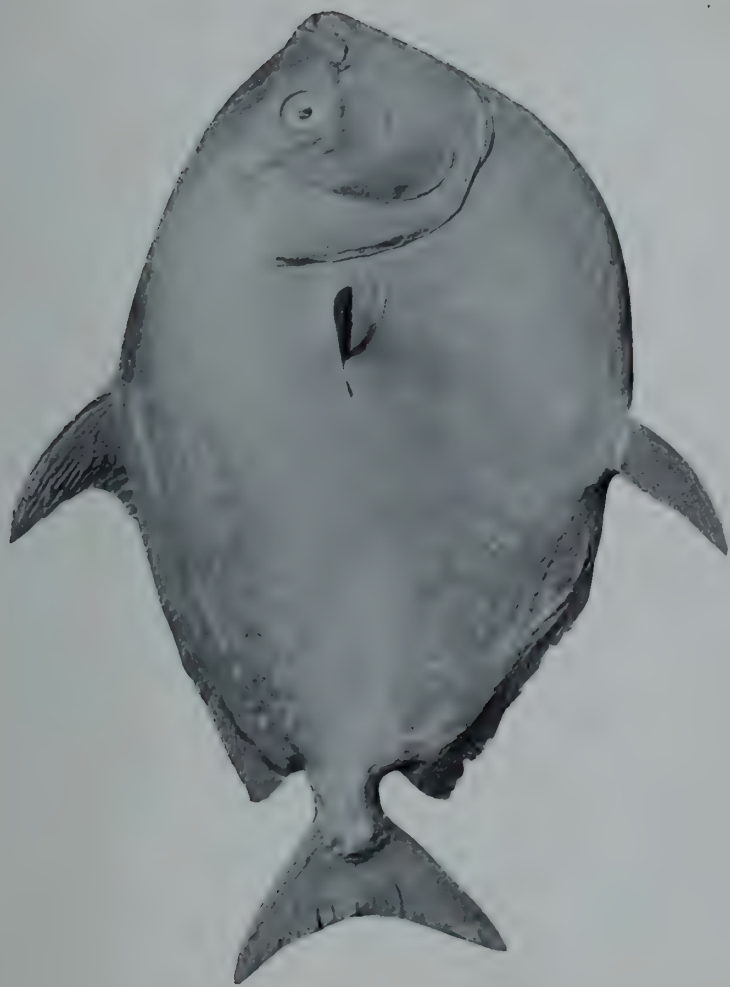
LIST OF BIRD SKINS IN MUSEUM—Inverness, April 21st, 1907.
IN TOP ROOM.

- 2 Pelicans.
- 2 Cranes (Foreign).
- 1 White Stork (British).
- 2 P-Footed Geese.
- 1 Bronze Wing Goose (Foreign).
- 1 Darter.
- 1 Flamingoe (British).
- 1 Small Hornbill.
- 1 Australian Duck.
- 2 Ibis (Foreign).
- 1 Foreign Tern.
- 1 Hen Harrier, Female (British).
- 1 Mvor Buzzard.
- 1 Little Egret (British).
- 1 Rough (Winter—British).
- 1 Sand Grouse.
- 1 Larve Tern.
- 1 Wood Sand Piper (British).
- 3 White Ibis.
- 4 Purple Herons.
- 4 Purple Gallinules.
- 1 Foreign Kite.
- 1 Eagle Owl.
- 1 Foreign Cuckoo.
- 2 Wood Sand Pipeis (British).

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Curlew	Lapwing	Arctic Tern
Great Skua	Gannet	Common Tern
Black-headed Gull	Greenshank	Meadow Pipit
Little Gull	Pintail Duck	Great Tit
Herring Gull	Grey Partridge	Thrush
Greater B.B. Gull	Jay	Starling
Water Hen	Red Grouse	Petrel
Land Rail	Ringed Plover	Robin
Common Gull	Ptarmigan	Parrot
Ringdove	Common Sand Piper	Kestrel
Richardson's Shua	Merlin	Chough
Cormorant	Blackbird	Jackdaw
Coot	Great Spotted Wood	Rook
Oyster Catcher	Pecker	Carriion Crow
Capercaillie	King Fisher	Ring Ousel
Sandwick Tern	Teal	Bullfinch
Shoveller	Turtle Dove	Swallow
Kittiwake	Red Legged Partridge	House Sparrow
Blue Tit	Red Shank	Sky Lark
Greenfinch	Chaffinch	Wren
Sand Martin	White Throat	Linnet
Long Tailed Tit	Willow Warbler	Crossbill



Opah or King Fish (*Lampris guttatus*),
Caught in the Moray Firth.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Northern Highlands are particularly rich in Archæological remains. Among the most prominent are the Brochs, Vitrified Forts, Hill Forts, Chambered Cairns, Cup-marked stones, Tumuli, Hut-Circles, Lake-dwellings, and Standing Stones. The Broch is a building in the shape of a truncated cone, with a spiral stair or gallery in the wall. The gallery is entered from the doorway, and leads to the top of the tower. While the stones are laid with great regularity on the outside and inside of the wall, no such care has been taken with the walls of the gallery within them. It is a question whether these passages were meant for stairs or simply "throughbands" to bind the two walls together. There are no openings to the outside except the doorway, but there are several openings from the gallery towards the inside of the building. To all appearance there has been no roof. Around the base of the interior walls several small bee-hive cavities are constructed. There are two principal theories regarding their origin. The one claims for them a Norse origin, and the other Celtic or pre-Celtic. From one that was excavated at Keiss, in Caithness, a very considerable age may be attributed to some of them. In this particular example, a second broch had been built upon the ruins of a former one. From the way that the foundation of the second tower rests upon the older one, it is evident that the second builders were ignorant of the existence of the first, while from the inscription found in the broch at Meashow, they may be said to come down to historic times. In Caithness the remains of brochs are found under mounds that have long been under cultivation. Evidences of secondary occupations are not wanting. The remains found in them resemble in many respects those found in vitrified forts, hill forts, and crannogs.

BROCHS.

These are widely distributed over Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Orkney, Shetland, and the Western Islands. They sometimes occupy prominent positions, and in other places they are found in the bottom of the glens. The only one near Inverness is "Castle Spynie," in the wood west of Moniack Castle, but no more than the foundations remain. The remains of other two may be seen at Struy, in Strathglass.

VITRIFIED FORTS.

These forts have been a puzzle to Archæologists. There are some of the finest examples in the neighbourhood of

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Inverness. Craighadrick, which was one of the first, if not the first, to be noticed, is situated quite close to the town. The site, which is 556 feet above sea-level, is composed of Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate. It is now covered with wood, but when the fort was built, the hill, in all probability, was bare, as shown in the plan that accompanies a paper by Alexander Fraser-Tytler, Esq., in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The fort encloses an area of 270 feet long by 103 broad.

There is another, covering a larger area, on the top of the Ord Hill of Kessock.

They all, with few exceptions, occupy commanding sites. They are generally oval in shape, but always accommodate their shape to that of the position on which they are built.

They are carefully engineered and protected by out-works wherever necessary.

Usually there are two walls, an inner and an outer, with space between, and the latter usually at a lower level. In addition to these, all the weak points of the situation and approaches to the hill are protected by out-works of dry-stone building. The walls are composed of stones cemented together, and wholly or partly fused by fire. The stones have been carefully collected and broken to assist the vitrifying process. How this was done, or why, is still a mystery. From experiments that have been made it is impossible to fuse them to any extent in the open air. Fusion has been obtained by excluding the air. They all contain a well or cistern for a water supply.

Some of these forts have been partially examined; but more spade-work is wanted before any reliable conclusions can be come to as to their origin or builders.

Others can be studied at Dunjardil, at Inverfarigaig; Tor-Dun, at Fort-Augustus; Knockfarrel, Strathpeffer; Dun Fionn, at Eilean Aigas; the Doune of Cawdor; Castle Finlay, and Dun-More, in Kiltarlity.

HILL FORTS.

This name has been applied to rude forts built with stones, undressed and without mortar. Like the vitrified forts, they always occupy commanding sites, either the spur of a hill or an out-crop of rock on lower ground.

The builders did not protect, by buildings, the side that had a natural defence by a precipitous rock, or a stream, but the more accessible parts were carefully and skilfully guarded. If the naturally defended side had a protecting wall, it has been suggested that this may have been to pre-

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vent the cattle from falling over, or for a protection during stormy weather. Their contents, as far as present knowledge goes, are identical with the Vitrified Forts and Brochs.

Very good specimens may be examined at Dun-More, above Beaully; Dun-a-Clibhan, at the S.W. corner of Farley Wood, above Beaully; Dunavir, in the middle of Farley Wood; Dun-a-Garbhlaich, west of Farley Wood; Dun-More, at Tighnalac; Craig-Dhu, north of Aigas Ferry; Tor, at Little Struay; Dun-Riachy, on the moor, two miles west of Loch-Ashie, near Achnabat; Dunscriban, on the west side of Loch-Ness, opposite Foyers.

CRANNOGS.

The sites of only three Lake-Dwellings are known in the district round Inverness. The most interesting one is on Loch-Bruiach, five or six miles west of Beaully. The loch is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide. It is surrounded by Old Red Sandstone hills on the south and east, and by the metamorphic schists on the north and west. The crannog is situated in a bay on the N.E. end of the loch. It is raised on stones and cross-beams, about 50 yards from the shore, and measures 189 feet long, with an average breadth of 112 feet. The cross-beams lie like a pavement, exposed by the washing of the waves during stormy weather. The beams are of oak, pine, and birch. Those of oak and pine are the largest. The island rises towards the centre to about seven feet above the level of the water. There are traces of a stone structure in the centre, and tradition has it that it was often resorted to by law-breakers.

This crannog is specially interesting from the fact that large pieces of vitrified materials were found scattered over the surface above the beams. These vitrified masses in no way differ from those of the vitrified forts. Between the island and the shore is a smaller island built entirely of stone, and measuring 90 feet by 60 feet. The distance between the two islands is 60 feet, and between the smaller one and the shore, 20 feet. As the dwelling has not been excavated, nothing beyond charcoal and a flint flake has been found.

The other is in the "Loch of the Clans," now drained, although there is some doubt as to its being a genuine lake dwelling. Recently Cherry Island, or Island Muirach, as it is called in the Gaelic, in Loch-Ness, has been proved to be artificial. On the island examples of vitrified material were also found. These Scottish lake-dwellings differ from the Swiss ones in the manner of their construction. Our Scotch ones appear not to have been raised on piles, but have been built up from the bottom of the loch by successive

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layers of stones, beams, and brushwood. Fraser of Lovat had a residence on this island.

When the Mathesons had their seat at Achnadarroch, in Loch-Alsh, close by Loch-Achnahennich, Matheson built an island, to resort to in times of danger. He always retired to this island to sleep. There is another island in Loch-Lochy which was built in historic times. If the lochs throughout the Highlands and Western Islands were examined many more pile dwellings will be found.

List of Crannogs or Artificial Islands in the Neighbourhood of Inverness:—

Island Muirach, or Cherry Island—Loch-Ness.

Island Darroch—Loch-Lochy.

Island in Loch-Bruiaich.

Loch of the Clans—Croy.

Loch-Kinellen—Cortin, Ross-shire.

Loch-Achilty—Cortin.

Loch-Flemmington—Nairnshire.

Loch-Spynie—Elgin.

Loch-Moy—Inverness.

Loch-Ruthven—Inverness.

3 Cairns in the Beaully Firth.

BURIAL CAIRNS.

The best examples are at Clava, on the Nairn, and on the moor above Essich. At Clava there is a group of three chambered cairns, each surrounded by three concentric circles of upright stones, the outer ones being the largest. In the centre cairn an urn was found, thus connecting them with burials. On the entrance to one of the chambers are several cup-marked stones.

The cairn at Essich is the only example of a "Long Barrow" in this neighbourhood. The greater part of it has been carried away, but sufficient remains to show what its original dimensions were, and the position of several cists can be identified.

Tumuli are numerous in the district around Inverness. They may be seen in the following localities:—Essich and Bunachton Moors, Strathdearn, the Black Isle, Coulma-Skiach, west of Kiltarlity; in the vicinity of Loch-Bruiaich.

Hut Circles are closely associated with the tumuli. They are usually found in pairs. Two very fine ones may be seen in the beech-wood on the right hand side of the road below Culloden Tower.

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Standing Stones are numerous in Strathnairn. The nearest to Inverness are at Raigmore, Druid Temple, Scaniport, Allanfearn, and Gask. A model of the one at Druid Temple is in the Museum, and others are to be added.

Cup-marked Stones are to be seen at Clava at the farmhouse, and in the cairns; one near Leanach. Specimens are in the Museum.

C O I N S.

Special attention must be given to the valuable collection of Indian Coins presented to the Museum by David Ross (Late of Lahore), in 1880. There are in all 247 coins, arranged in cases of native wood-work. They comprise rare specimens of Graco-Bactuan, Buddhist, Hindu, and Mohammedan coins. They consist of silver, copper, and a few gold. The latter are very difficult to obtain, for when found the natives immediately consign them to the melting pot, and keen numismatists have agents all over India, to pick up old coins at once as soon as discovered in ruins or excavations. The Graco-Bactuan coins are over 2000 years old, and include specimens of Menandur, Eukratides, Apollodotus, Hermaios, and others. Although 2000 years have elapsed since Alexander the Great was compelled to give up his conquest in the East, yet his name is still familiar to the intelligent native, who talks of his march as an event of yesterday. In the Punjaub, which was the scene of Alexander's exploits, as yet no trace of buildings or temple have been found. The only evidence of Greek occupation consists of coins of gold, silver, and copper. These are of undoubted Greek character, with Greek legends at least on one side, containing the names and titles of the Kings. The first frame contains coins of Kings of Greek descent, and special attention is called to the coins of Eukratides, or Eucratides.

The second frame contains Indo-Scythian coins. The Scythians invaded India and expelled the last of the people of Greek descent. The central coin in the case belongs to Horiska, and this specimen alone gives a fair idea that the Greek art was adopted and kept up at any rate in their coins. The deity on the reverse is decidedly Greek, and speaks well for the workmanship of those days.

The Hindu and Buddhist coins are very rare and difficult to be obtained, as after the first Mohammedan invasion of India their utmost efforts were made to destroy all images, whether in coins, stone, or terra-cotta. On this account it is very difficult to get Buddhist coins. They are generally very rude in design and execution.

Another frame contains Pathan coins. At first appear-

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ance they look insignificant, being small, rude pieces of copper with Arabic inscriptions. The art of coining seems to have disappeared with the advent of the barbarous hordes of Mohammedans, who over-ran and held India to enrich themselves, without any idea of improving the country. To a numismatist, however, their coins are of great value, showing as they do their first acceptance of an Indian coinage.

The Catalogue gives an idea of the range of years over which the Pathans ruled in India until they were eventually overthrown by the Moguls. It would be invidious to pick out any one of them for special beauty, except, perhaps, those of Mohammed Toghluh. A glance will show that they are not pretty, though many of them are of great rarity. The coins are provided with a full and descriptive Catalogue, which is open to the inspection of all who are interested. A good opportunity is thus afforded to numismatists to study some of India's rarest coins.

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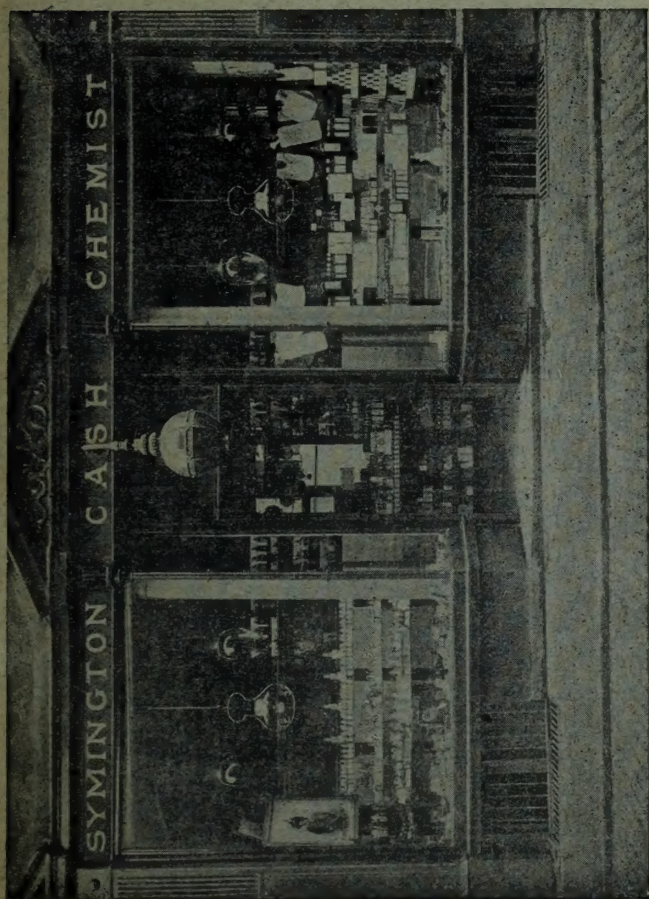
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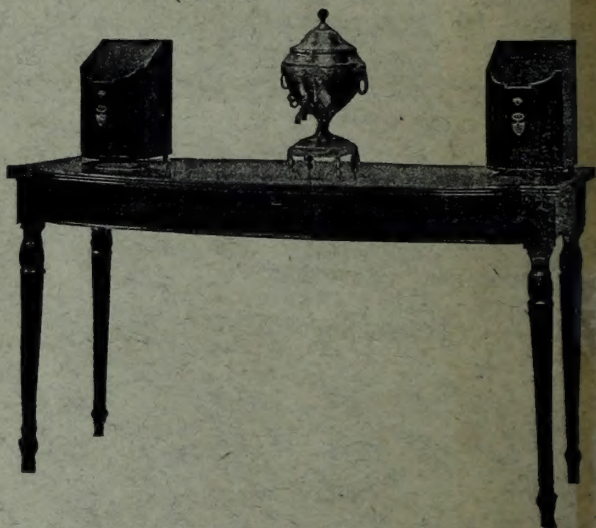
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